

the gentleman from Massachusetts a right, making the rule, to read the petition?

The Speaker said the gentleman from Massachusetts had a right to make a statement of the contents of the petition.

Mr. Trumbull desired the decision of the Speaker, or as to whether a gentleman had a right to read a petition.

Mr. Adams said he was reading the petition as a part of his speech, and he took this to be one of the privileges of a member of the House. It was a privilege which he would exercise, till he should be deprived of it by some gentleman.

The Speaker repeated that the gentleman from Massachusetts had a right to make a brief statement of the contents of the petition. It was not for the Speaker to decide whether that brief statement should be made in the gentleman's own language, or whether he should look over the petition, and take his statement from that.

Mr. Adams. At the time my friend from South Carolina.

The Speaker said, the gentleman must proceed to state the contents of the petition.

Mr. Adams. I am doing so, sir.

The Speaker. Not in the opinion of the Chair.

Mr. Adams. I was at this point of the petition.

"I am greatly aggrieved by the existence in a part of our country over which Congress possesses exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever."

Read voice of "Order, order."

Mr. A. Proceeded:

"Do most earnestly petition your honorable body"

Mr. Chambers, of Kentucky, rose to a point of order.

Mr. A. Proceeded:

"Immediately to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia."

Mr. Chambers reiterated his call to order, and the Speaker told Mr. Adams to take his seat.

Mr. A. Proceeded, (with great rapidity of enunciation, and in a very loud tone of voice):

"And to declare every human being free, who sets foot upon its soil."

Mr. Chambers insisted on his point of order, and the Speaker again with great earnestness of manner, told the gentleman from Massachusetts to take his seat.

Whereupon Mr. A. yielded the floor.

The confusion in the Hall at this time was so great that scarcely a word could be heard by the reporters.

Southern Convention.—The Columbus (Ga.) Republican Herald, says:

"We notice in a late Richmond Paper, a suggestion of great importance to the Southern States; in relation to the calling of a convention for the purpose of expressing our views and declaring our rights on the subject of slavery. This proposition should meet with a hearty response from every slave-holding State—and measures should be speedily adopted, which will enable us to present an undivided front, and to speak a language on this subject not to be misunderstood; disguise the fact as we may, attempt to palliate and smooth down the subject as we please, it is nevertheless true, that a party does exist at the North which is governed by a sleepless vigilance and as deeply imbued with untiring and intolerant zeal, as infatuation and religious bigotry can make it—this party is powerful in number, talent and wealth, and is fully determined never to cease its crusade against us, until it shall have accomplished its object. The bones and sinews of the country are the supporters of this party, and the most intellectual and eloquent men are warm advocates, and they are found in the sacred desk, in public meetings, and around the domestic hearth. The press with its herculean power is rolling off sheet after sheet of vile and incendiary matter which is scattered like firebrands all over the land—from the fact that the doctrine is associated with the religious prejudices of the country, it pervades even the deepest recesses of private life and becomes with the ignorant a matter of positive faith—to the bigot it becomes a pious duty to aid in the abolition of slavery—to the ambitious it affords an opportunity for the exercise of influence, and to the hypocrite the semblance of devotion. To talk of reason and expostulation with such a spirit is worse than folly; as well might we expect by the use of such weapons, to turn the Hindoo from the worship of his idol, or to arrest the Spanish Inquisition—as well seek to stay the mountain torrent, or change its course—those who tell us that there is no danger to be apprehended, are unsafe and unwise counsellors, they but "cry peace, peace, when there is no peace,"—the danger does exist—and unless we arrest it at once, the remedy which we might apply will come too late. Let us say to these fanatics we do not intend to reason with you on the subject—let us tell them our rights are guaranteed to us by the constitution of our country, and these we will maintain by virtue of that power which has been given us by the God of nature—through the proposed convention, the voice of the South could be distinctly heard; and our Northern brethren, if by such a name we can yet call them—could be given to know that the moment the subject should be again agitated in Congress, that moment we shall cease to be a people, and that dear as the South be to the Union, if her legitimate and constitutional rights continue to be trampled upon, she will lift her voice for its eternal separation."

Venerable relic.—The Baltimore Express says: "In a printing office of Philadelphia, the press of Dr. Franklin is preserved, also the mahogany chair in which the philosopher sat. We, myself, have written an editorial article, which is in that identical chair! There is no exaggeration in such a seat than in a three-legged stool, (the famous tripod) of the pythons. A bound volume of Franklin's newspaper is likewise preserved in the library, Fifth street. In the same library there is a clock, said to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell. It is in a black case and of most antique workmanship, but continues to keep excellent time."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROUTE AND SURVEYS.

Submitted to the Commissioners of the Tennessee, Cincinnati and Charleston Road Company, at their first meeting at Knoxville, January, 1837.

The Committee to whom it was referred to examine and report on the Survey made, and what part, if any, of the route can now be definitively decided on, and the proper measures to be taken to have such other surveys made as may be necessary to enable the Company, at its next meeting, to decide on the actual location of the whole road from Charleston to Lexington, and the branches to Louisville, Cincinnati and Mayville, have had the matters referred to them under consideration, and beg leave to

REPORT:

That the surveys, heretofore made, and submitted to the Legislature of Carolina, by the very able Engineers employed by that State on that service, have led to the satisfactory conclusion, that a practicable route for a Rail Road between Charleston and the Ohio river does exist. But as these surveys, from the limited means and time allowed for making them, have necessarily been confined to parts of the line where most difficulties were apprehended, no definite location of the route can be predicated on them. The only fact clearly and distinctly ascertained is that the Valley of the French Broad river must be adopted, as the only practicable course in which the road can pass the Alleghany mountains and Blue Ridge, having in view the connection of the points prescribed by the charter. Another route by the head waters of the Savannah, and the Valley of the Tennessee and Little Tennessee rivers, having been suggested on high and respectable authority, the same had been surveyed under the superintendence of Capt. Williams, of the Topographical Engineers, by Lieutenant Dryden, late of the Army, and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, of the United States Civil Engineers, in whose accuracy and judgment your committee have entire confidence. The result is presented in their reports, which are herewith submitted. These clearly demonstrate that this route is wholly inadmissible.

On the other hand it is so clearly demonstrated, that by adopting the French Broad route, it is possible to construct the road from the Valley of East Tennessee, centrally through the Alleghany mountains, to the crest of the Blue Ridge, at two points in Buncombe county, N. C., on a gradual ascent entirely within the range of locomotive power, as now in constant and familiar use. These points are at the Ruddy Patch and Butt mountain Gaps. Late surveys and reconnoissances have also led to the conclusion, that from one, if not from both of these depressions in the Blue Ridge, the road may be carried into the level counties of South Carolina, beyond the mountain region, on a grade, which will supersede the necessity of stationary power. But this part of the ground has not been sufficiently subjected to the rigorous test of the instrument, to enable the company to decide which of the several routes that present themselves, should be adopted. Three, at least, should be scientifically examined: 1st.—The route which leads down the Ruddy Patch creek and Broad river, till the ridge between that stream and the Catawba river is gained. 2nd.—The route by the Butt mountain Gap, descending through the opening which receives the Green river, between the Blue Ridge and Saluda mountains, till the latter mountain is flanked on the east; and 3rd.—The route which descends from the Butt mountain Gap into Green river Cove, and then passes the Saluda mountain by Gap creek, and continues to the level country near Greenville, S. C. Each of these routes must be carefully and accurately surveyed, so as to furnish an estimate of the actual costs of every part of each of them, with the angle of their grade, and their adaptation to locomotive power, before the company can be able to decide which of these routes ought to be adopted. These surveys must be extended with the view of passing through the town of Columbia; should no obstacle intervene to render it inexpedient to take a different route.

At Columbia, the line will meet the projected Rail Road of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company, which has the exclusive right to the road between that place and Charleston, for 36 years from the date of its charter, and now have a road with a single track half that distance. That company has proposed to this that a junction should be formed between the two roads, on terms which have already been laid before this meeting. And your committee would recommend that the proposition should be met with the same spirit of liberality which induced it; and that the Directors of this Company should treat with that on the subject and lay before our next meeting the terms on which it is proposed to form the connection, to be adopted or not, as the said meeting may decide; or that the Directors recommend to the said meeting such other measures in relation to the road of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company as they may deem expedient.

In connection with this part of the line your committee have considered the proposition of the Columbia Bridge Company, which has been referred to them. And they recommend that the Directors cause the Columbia Bridge to be examined by competent Engineers, and report to the next meeting its adaptation for passing the road over the Congaree river, and the terms on which it may be used or acquired for that purpose, to be adopted by that meeting or not, as it shall be deemed expedient.

Beyond the point whence the French Broad river issues from the mountains, the examinations have not been attended by instrumental surveys, and your committee can do no more than merely indicate the lines, which in their opinion ought to be surveyed. And here it is proper to remark, that if the amendments of the charter proposed by the act of South Carolina, should be adopted by the other States, the company will be merely relieved from the obligation to extend the road further than Lexington, in the State of Kentucky, while it will be left in full possession of the power to extend the road to Cincinnati, and to construct branches to Louisville and Mayville. This power your committee consider of incalculable value, and one which ought to be exercised whenever the company shall possess the means of doing so. And they recommend that whenever the means shall be raised by subscriptions to the stock for that purpose, or otherwise, that extension and these branches should be constructed.

Keeping these objects constantly in view, the surveys must be made in reference to them, while at the same time they must be conducted under the influence of other great interests. These are, to carry the road to Knoxville, so as to command the great plain; to pass as near the head of navigation of the Tennessee as possible; and to reach some point on the Ohio river; Kentucky river, from which the road may, at the least, ascend, and on the shortest practicable line, for locomotive power, be extended both to Louisville and Lexington, leaving the line of road to Louisville, on the north side of the river.

Upon these views, your committee think it proper to recommend the following line, to be accurately and scientifically surveyed, so as to furnish exact estimates of the costs of every part of each, and the advantages of their adaptation to the locomotive power. 1st.—The line from the point where the French Broad issues from the mountains, to be continued across the Cumberland mountain and river, to the ridge south of

Kentucky river, as the best to the bottom of the ground will permit, connecting with a line to be run to the mouth of that river to Lexington. 2nd.—A line from the mouth of the Kentucky river, across the New Market ridge and Shiloh ridge, to the western termination of the Clinch mountain, and thence to the line last indicated by Wheeler's or the Cross mountain Gap, in the great Cumberland ridge; or to the Cumberland Gap, and thence by the Salt works in Clay county, to Lexington.

The surveys from the bounding point to Louisville should be also made—for without it, all the advantages of the most western line of the road cannot be fully estimated.

In surveying the line from Lexington to the mouth of Licking river, the valley of that river, and the ridge west of it, both have already been and should be scientifically surveyed, and proper estimates of the cost of construction furnished. If the route should be found practicable, the survey should be made, so as to what extent the first part of that line, from Lexington, may be deflected to the east, so as to make it common to the branch to Mayville, which, to complete the whole plan, should also be surveyed.

All the lines above indicated are recommended for survey, on account of their supposed practicability, and are not intended to supersede the examination and surveys of other lines which may promise to be more favorable. Nor is it intended by your committee that the survey of any line above designated, should be continued after it shall be ascertained to be impracticable, or that it can be superseded by another line possessing decidedly superior advantages. In drawing the comparison, the low angle of ascent and exemption from the necessity of stationary power should have controlling influence.

Until all these surveys have been completed, your committee are of opinion, that the Directors will not be able to recommend any definite location of the line of road, nor the Stockholders to decide on that recommendation; and as the funds already paid in are more than sufficient to defray all the expenses of the surveys, your committee consider it unnecessary to call for further instalments until after the next meeting of the Stockholders; and that the Directors should not, in the mean time, establish any local boards or make any contracts other than such as are required to complete the surveys and to prepare the means of settling definitively the location of the road. On this too much attention can hardly be bestowed. A hasty and inconsiderate decision, in this respect, may save present expense, but it may be followed by the expenditure of millions to overcome difficulties, which might at first have been avoided. Your committee, therefore, regard it as true economy to incur in the first instance all the expense, which may be necessary to a complete examination and survey of the whole ground, by the most skillful and experienced Engineers.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the route of the Rail Road through the valley of the French Broad river, be, and the same hereby be definitively adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Company proceed as soon as convenient, to appoint a Chief Engineer of the Company.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Company, with the concurrence of three or more Directors, be authorized and required to proceed to the organization of as many Brigades of Engineers as may be necessary to survey all the routes above indicated, so as to be ready to report on the final location of the road to the next meeting of the Company.

Resolved, That, until the next meeting of the Company, the Directors call for no further instalments on the stock, nor make any contracts for work on any part of the road, further than is necessary to effect the surveys.

A. BLANDING, Chairman.

Late from Florida.

From the Southern Recorder.

By the following intelligence, extracted from the Savannah Republican, it will be seen that the former conjectures in relation to Ocoola and his forces, were correct. It seems now that the Indians are between the white settlements and our army. Ocoola is still, it seems, in the cove of the Withlacoochee, and his followers scattered about in detachments within his control. His adroitness in the evasion of his pursuers is certainly wonderful. Indeed, the details of the various operations in Florida, the ease with which the Indians have at all times, when they chose secreted themselves from an eager and vigilant assailant, proves very conclusively that probably, with the exception of the Indians themselves, none appreciated or were capable of doing so, the almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of the penetration of their hiding places; and give Ocoola far better grounds than we supposed he had for his boast, that he would maintain the war for five years, against all the forces sent against him.

LATEST FROM GEN. JESSUP'S ARMY.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Hubbard, of the steam-packet Florida, arrived this morning (19th ult.) from Florida, for the following information:

Capt. Hubbard states that an Express arrived at Black Creek on Sunday last, with news that the army under Gen. Jessup captured on the night of the 9th inst., 16 Negroes belonging to Ocoola's forces, and that 36 more were taken on the 11th—among them the fellow Priamus sent out by Gen. Clinch as a spy, in March 1836, and never returned. The Negroes that were captured, state that Ocoola was in the Cove of the Withlacoochee, sick. Gen. Jessup had sent down troops upon each side of the Withlacoochee, in order to take him, if possible.

Capt. Hubbard further states that it was reported that Priamus was to have been hung on last Saturday.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We are politely favored with the following extract of a letter, dated,

Texas, 4th Jan. 1837.

Commodore J. Dallas, with the steamer under his command, intends taking the field. Fort Drane is garrisoned by men from the navy, under the command of Lieutenant Leib; and Cantonment Brock, by seamen, under Lieut. Adams of the United States ship Concord.

All the West India squadron is ordered to rendezvous at this place. The vessels will be left at anchor, with barely sufficient men to take care of them, while the balance will take the field.

I have just returned from a campaign under the command of Lieut. L. M. French, of the navy, an account of which you will see in the Naval Chronicle.

Lieut. Waldron, of the Marston, left a few days since, in the steamer, for the Withlacoochee, to attack an Indian town, situated on one of its mouths, called Pearl river. He has a fine set of men who will make a good fight.

Gen. Jessup marched on the 2d inst. for the enemy, in the direction of Dale's battle ground. He will in all probability debouch towards Cape Florida, or south of the communication between Tampa and the St. John's. If such be the case, he will bring the Indians to action.

All the forts in the interior are well stocked with provisions, against the event of the troops being compelled to fall back upon them.

Nothing else of importance except that our good Commodore is constructing a number of boats of an easy draught, with which the seamen can enter the everglades. They are constructed, to carry 40 men well armed.

The Jacksonville Courier of the 12th ult. says: "Indian signs are reported to be plenty between Black Creek and Newnansville. A body of men under Col. Warren, composed of detachments from the companies of Militia of this and neighboring counties, in the service of the United States, have gone to scour that section of country, and to give the Indians battle if they can be found. It is supposed there is a body of Indians between Orange Lake and the Ochlawaha."

THE CREEKS.

A slip received from the office of the Columbus Herald, dated 20th ult. states that intelligence had just reached that city that the late Indian warriors who were encamped about 25 miles from that place, under the charge of Lieutenant Sloan, had broken loose, and taken to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition, &c. Their number is some two hundred, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late war. They had created considerable alarm in the neighborhood, as they were constantly whooping and shooting around the dwellings of the inhabitants. The volunteer companies of Columbus were ready at a moment's warning to take the field.

SANTA ANNA OUTLAWED.

The following intelligence, to be relied upon, will have an important influence upon the question of the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11th, 1837.

I have just received the following important intelligence direct from the city of Mexico, that Santa Anna is declared by the present powers in power in Mexico to be an outlaw, and all citizens of any of the Mexican States are called on to shoot him should he again appear within the limits of any of the States or territory of Mexico.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

From the New Orleans True American, Jan. 16.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Prospects of a war with Mexico—Independence of California.

The United States Sloop of war Boston, having on board our Minister near the Government of Mexico, touched at the Balize on the 12th inst. on her way to Pensacola. Gorostiza had arrived in the city of Mexico. After his arrival, Judge Ellis demanded his passports, and left the city on the 28th ultimo.

A letter under date of January 3, from Vera Cruz, states that California has declared her independence of Mexico. Bustamante was about to be elevated to the Presidency.

It was not positively known at Vera Cruz whether Santa Anna had been released. His return to Mexico was expected to produce a tremendous revolution. The strongest apprehensions were entertained of a war with the United States. The Boston left Vera Cruz on the 3d Jan. Every thing wore the indication of approaching trouble.

Another "Burgess."—Mr. Claiborne of Mississippi, in a Speech in Congress, explained the reasons why Mississippi had voted for Van. One of them was "that he could rally around him a power to reduce the price of the Public Lands, and it was understood that he would do it."

Paddy Van Buren among the Irish—Catholic Van Buren among the Catholics—Anti-Tarif Van in the South—Abolition Van at the North—Anti Abolition Van at the South—the Huckster has traded in all sorts of wares, and forestalled every market. Had the vote of any one State depended upon his abjuring his Saviour and Master, compliance would have been ready.—Rich. Whig.

"The days of Chivalry have not yet gone by."

A young beau, just loosed from musty books and College common, was speeding a few days at Nahant, last summer, when he chanced to fall in love with a Boston Belle, who was on a visit to that delightful spot. When the lady returned to Boston, her lover devoted himself of a gaital snip put himself into some coarse apparel, and went directly to his fair one's father and hired himself as a Coachman. He remained in this family incognito, to all but his lady love, with whom he had daily intercourse, until a few days ago, when the parties eloped, went to Salem, were married, and have just returned to their parents, by whom they have been forgiven.—Gen. Cour.

THE WHITNEY CONFESSION.—The committee on the examination of the evidence in the case of Mr. Whitney, have been engaged in the duties assigned to them. No great progress, however, has been made. Mr. Whitney has been called before the Committee, but refused to answer, without a week's delay—because, as he alleged, "of the extraordinary character of the questions concerning his private affairs." Mr. Peyton proposed to grant time on all questions of a private nature, requiring documents, and to proceed with questions admitted to be public. Mr. Hamer proposed to grant time for a week, for all questions—which prevailed 5 to 4. This was on the 19th. Since then, other witnesses have been examined. We obtain the following information from the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday.—Richmond Whig.

"The committee of enquiry in Whitney's case are industriously pushing their investigations. Mr. Woodbury has been before them for two or three days; and enough has been derived from his testimony, it is said, entirely to sustain Messrs. Wise and Peyton, and others who have an instinct in firing out friends and abuses, in the course they have hitherto pursued. Mr. Woodbury was asked whether R. M. Whitney was present at the Cabinet Council that decided on the issuing of the Treasury Circular but he declined answering, on the ground that the question might lead to other queries requiring the disclosure of cabinet secrets! Subscribers have been sent to Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other places to compel the attendance of witnesses."

The Charlottesville Advocate says— "We understand Mr. Garland has been astonished at the investigation. Before he commenced the examination he thought it was right—but has been compelled to change his opinion. Extraordinary disclosures are anticipated."

The notorious Resister M. Whitney has just issued a Circular to the Officers of the Deposits Banks, which fully identifies him with the Government, and proves, what has been frequently denied, that he is intimately connected with the administration of affairs. He speaks as one clothed with authority. Hear him!

"Before the close of the year, we must go back to an small number of the Deposits Banks as were employed prior to the passage of the deposit act. Consequently, with but few exceptions, the newly selected Banks will have to become as they were."

With amazing effrontery, in another part of his Circular, he says "he intends to enlighten Congress first—and then to have a substitute at the present session for the law of the last session and to obtain a repeal of that part of the latter requiring the payment of interest by the deposits Banks."—R. Rep.

Important.—We have the following important item in our Express slip from the office of the New Orleans Bulletin of the 20th inst.

MONTE, Jan. 17.

The steamer Champion is just arrived from Pensacola, and brings information that the U. S. sloop of war Boston, arrived yesterday from a cruise, having on board Judge Ellis, minister to Mexico, who having demanded his passports from the Mexican government and being refused, left the country without them. He proceeded immediately to Washington city.

HORNY COURT HORSE, Dec. 31.

Caution.—A man pretending to pay a visit in his old "Horny Jockey" style recently excited the suspicion of the inhabitants by the freedom with which he played off his Christmas frolics with the negroes. Being, however, frequently discovered at their quarters, and holding private and appointed meetings with many of the fellows he was closely watched; and on the night of the 27th instant, after the inhabitants, he supposed, had retired to rest, he was met, according to his own arrangement, by an intelligent fellow, who decoyed him into a situation that afforded an opportunity of overhearing his conversation and a full development of his plans. The parties exchanged a portion of their clothing, and the negro, doubly covered by the mantle of night and the Jockey's cloak, appeared to steal his horse from the stable, and with the promise of freedom and free passage started off in high glee for the North Carolina line, when a concealed party rushed on and seized him and his supposed confederate. He distributed with great prodigality his change among the negroes, and from every appearance is one of the Morgan gang. He is fully committed; and the writer of this thinks that a Committee of Vigilance ought, at the present juncture of affairs to be established throughout the State, and every one whose conduct warrants the proceeding, arrested and rigidly examined.—Argus.

Irradiation of Light.—It is a curious fact that if the same letters of the same size are printed on two boards, the one white on a black ground, and the other black on a white ground, the white letters will appear larger and be read a greater distance than the black. This is owing to what is called the irradiation of Light. It depends on this, that the impression made on the bottom of the eye by bright objects extends a little wider than the actual portion of the organ struck by the light, so invading the space occasioned by the dark or objects makes the brighter appear larger than they really are.—[Railway Magazine.]

Charlotte:

Friday, February 10, 1837.

Reuben M. Whitney.—We invite attention to the letter below, from a correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, in relation to the conduct of this individual before the investigating Committee appointed by Congress. It does seem strange to us that a man who has been pronounced perjured by the Committee of Congress, should be taken by the hand and received into society by individuals who consider themselves respectable, and that he should be permitted to insinuate himself into a Committee, with impunity—but it appears, the greater the scandal the better the luck.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Jan. 26, 1837.

In my letter of last night I informed you that Reuben M. Whitney appeared before the Committee of Investigation yesterday, and produced a Protest against the whole proceedings of the House in relation to this inquiry, and of the Committee in their action under Mr. Garland's resolution. This protest is of a most formidable length, and assumes the highest ground as to the rights of this Treasury Minister and the Bank which employ him, while it denounces in unmitigated terms the unconstitutional conduct of the House of Representatives and of the Committee. The constitutional language in which Whitney speaks of the intelligence of Congress, in his circular letter recently published, has not passed out of the recollection of the public. This protest, I understand, is in a still fiercer strain of arrogance. He is quite indignant at the passage of the resolution through the House, although, he is remembered, his own political friends voted for it, and kicks at the course of the committee, upon whom also, as you are aware, there is a majority of his political friends in subject to the Dominant Power, though not, let us say, in industry. He regards the officers of the State Banks and himself as private individuals, with whom Congress had nothing to do; and after a long digression about his constitutional and salubrious privileges, he winds up with professing a willingness to answer all questions touching matters of a public character, of which he has knowledge.

The Committee thought proper to take him on his own ground, and making themselves judges of what questions did refer to public matters, they proceeded with the examination, which was conducted by Mr. Peyton. Whitney however refused to answer any of the questions which Mr. P. responded to him in succession. In making his replies his manner was far from respectful to the committee or the gentleman who framed the questions. He would look at them (Mr. P. will bear in mind, the whole examination is conducted in private) then throw them aside, with a remark that they were impractical, or concerned him as an individual—and he declined to answer. One of Mr. Peyton's questions was so framed as to require a direct statement, whether Judge Tracy did not refuse to communicate Whitney or returned him for the situation he now holds? This the witness declined to answer, more particularly, he said, as the mover of the inquiry had declared the charge was true, and he (Whitney) thought he ought to prove it.

This you will remember was the subject of the last Whitney lately published in the Globe, in which he pronounced the assertion of Mr. Peyton a falsehood and calumny. As Mr. Peyton, whose seriousness and magnanimity are known to this country, and therefore require no vindication, did not condescend to notice this card, Whitney doubtless felt himself safe in exhibiting before the Committee his poor spirited epistle, in a way as much elevated above his miserable sphere. Mr. Peyton did not allow this climax to the ancient character of his general bearing to pass unnoticed. He rose, and began an appeal to Mr. Whitney, the chairman, on the insulting reply of the witness—but very soon broke off—and stepping up to Whitney, he addressed him thus: "You are a liar and a robber! if you dare to insult me here, before the committee, I'll put you to death!" Whitney was frightened out of his senses—but made no reply. "You said to your Card that I should myself behind my constitutional privileges, were it, I wish you distinctly to understand that I leave all privileges."

Mr. Garland, the Chairman, here interposed to restore order; and Mr. Peyton resumed his seat. Whitney then rose, and was proceeding to speak, when Mr. Peyton interrupted him, commanded him to be silent, and declared he should not answer but in writing. Mr. Whitney was unworried by this threat, that Whitney was unworried by his notice. He attempted to draw Mr. Peyton off from his seat, but Mr. Peyton said, "No—I pay no regard to you, and when he insults me here, in the committee, I will inflict my rubber and chief on him." Mr. Peyton then turned to the Chairman, and reminded him that he had treated Whitney respectfully. Hitherto I have treated him, said Mr. P., as if he were a gentleman, and I will not permit him to insult me."

Mr. Whitney was then ordered to withdraw, and Mr. Hanger offered a resolution that the last answer of the witness should be returned to him, in a way as much elevated above his miserable sphere. It was no reply to the question, and was disrespectful to a member of the committee. This resolution was adopted unanimously, so decided and strong was the conviction of every member that the denunciations and language of this "great man" were impudent and insulting.

On Whitney's return this resolution was read to him, and his answer given back to him. He then apologized and expressed his regret for any disrespect he had manifested to the committee.

To-day he has been shown more proofs and some important facts have been disclosed in his testimony. He admitted that he was the author of the letter (recently published), and signed by the six members of the deposit banks, recommending the establishment of a bank under the Treasury Department, and recommending himself! R. M. Whitney! as a proper person to be placed at the head of it! This letter was written while Kendall was acting as the agent of the Treasury Department, and I believe while he was in Philadelphia on a journey of discovery to see what terms the banks would receive the deposit of the United States. Mr. Peyton and Mr. Whitney question after question to the witness, to ascertain whether Kendall had any thing to do with getting this letter—but he would not answer a word to any query that touched Mr. Amos Kendall. Mark that!

Whitney admitted that he applied to Mr. Deane for the appointment he now holds.

He admitted that he wrote the circular to send recently published; and declared he was authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to use the threatening language he did employ.

There were more other developments, of which I will inform you to-morrow. The committee is in session night and day.

The following speech, which is published in the Raleigh Register, was delivered by James M. Hutchison, Esq., near the close of the Legislature at its late session, in reply to a speech of Wm. S. Harris, of Cabarrus, on the Contested Election from that County, which was published at least six weeks ago. As this is the first published speech of this gentleman that we have seen after being in the Legislature for three years, we shall use our people's aid to transmit this precious morsel unimpaired to posterity—our readers will no doubt preserve it—and we hope it may enlighten our Van Buren friends on things in general and the contested election in particular.

Mr. Speaker: I have risen to ask the indulgence of the House a few moments, that I may notice the remarks of the gentleman from Cabarrus, as I find them published in the Raleigh Register of this city—which report to have been delivered in this Hall, upon consideration of the Resolution reported by the Committee of Privileges and Elections, to rescind his seat, upon the ground of his infamy. I claim this privilege, as those remarks did not fall under my observation, being at a remote part of the House from the gentleman, and also from the low tone of voice with which they were delivered. The remarks which I shall call the attention of the House to, were as follows: (I read from the Newspaper.) "It has doubtless become a subject of enquiry, by whom this matter has been so vehemently prosecuted. Circumstances have led me to believe, and justice to myself and those whom I represent, compel me to avow it, that it has been prosecuted not only to notice the chafed ambition of the petitioner, but to gratify the malignant spleen and persecuting malice of a member now in this House, to whom I have never bent the supple fling of the knee." Mr. Speaker, if these remarks were made in this Hall by the gentleman from Cabarrus, and if they were intended to apply to me, I meet them as they deserve. I say, Sir, with perfect sincerity, that I have always cherished feelings of the kindest nature towards the young gentleman from Cabarrus, and never had cause for any of a different character. As a sufficient inducement to me, to cherish feelings of this nature, (apart from all other considerations) I state that the gentleman has a near relation—yes Sir, a brother—residing in the county of Mecklenburg, which I have the honor of representing, who is an honorable, high-minded and intelligent gentleman, who always has been my particular, warm, personal friend. I say that I took no such action—that I had no feelings of unkindness to gratify; neither was I influenced in my vote upon that question by motives of a political nature, because the gentleman from Cabarrus and his competitor, according to their speeches before the people of Cabarrus, belonged to the same political family—the advocates of Judge White to the Presidency.

The question again returns—were these remarks delivered by the gentleman in this Hall, and did he intend their application to me? I answer, that if they were, it was said and executed in the gentleman, and in point of fact, they are false and slanderous.

Mr. Speaker, I observe in the "Carolina Watchman," a Newspaper edited in the town of Salisbury by HAMILTON C. JONES, and which has been placed upon the table of Members of this House, editorial remarks with regard to my vote upon that question, in its usual style of abuse. I shall not condescend to notice that Editor's father, either in this Hall or elsewhere, for the avowed reason, that he who lies down with puppies, must necessarily rise up with dogs.

Mr. Harris replied as follows:

Mr. Speaker:—A review of the history of the contested election in which I was interested, is really very unexpected to me; but as the gentleman from Mecklenburg has thought proper, at this late day, to travel back to the scenes which marked that unpleasant and profane controversy, and has made an application of my remarks on that occasion to himself, I take it as a conclusive evidence, that my words were laden with truth, and with unerring certainty, reached their aim. The allegation which I made on the occasion, alluded to by the gentleman from Mecklenburg, was founded mainly upon his own acknowledged evidence. He said, in a private conversation, a short time before the memorial of the petitioner came to hand, that he had a correspondence with the memorialist, and that he had informed him, that it was necessary to send on a memorial, before his purpose could be accomplished. It would be a matter of regret to me, to wound wrongfully the feelings of any gentleman; but his own language, I deemed sufficient to warrant my allusion to his interference.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am willing that the agitation of that controversy, both here and at home, and their violent, but harmless opposition, should be forgiven and forgotten.

Mr. Hutchison replied by saying, that he did not understand the gentleman. His remarks were delivered in such a tone of voice, he could not distinctly hear them; but from his friend, who was near and did hear them, the gentleman from Perquimans, (Mr. Granberry) he learned "that they ought to satisfy any gentleman." I then (said Mr. H.) expressed myself satisfied; that I had no disposition to hurt the feelings of the gentleman from Cabarrus. I only claimed and demanded justice; and that I would withdraw cheerfully any remark I had made, which might be unpleasant to his feelings, after the removal of the cause; and was willing to accept the hand of friendship, which I understood was tendered by the gentleman from Cabarrus.

The editor of the Watchman notices the above speech as follows:

SINGLE SPEECH HUTCHISON.

The Honorable gentleman from Mecklenburg, has at last immortalized himself, like the celebrated Mr. Hamilton in the British Parliament, in a speech, the first and only one we have ever heard of his delivering in the Legislature. It was upon no question before the House, therefore, it would seem difficult to tell what was its aim or bearing; after doing out a whirling complaint against Mr. Harris of Cabarrus, for something that was contained in a published speech of his, he demands to know of the gentleman (most Tybalt like) whether the published remarks were intended to apply to him; if so, why they were "unkind, unbecoming, false and slanderous!" Alas! Mr. Harris gets up and says that his "arrows were lodged with truth, and with unerring certainty reached their aim." Thompson Mr. Hutchison says, he is satisfied with the editor's hand of falsehood.

Just one fifth of this magnificent production, measured with the six-foot (see like it in particular in these great matters) was devoted to the Editor of the Watchman, in which he certainly condemned with heavy good will to hinder us—We shall not, however, permit our temper to be ruffled by the poor language, with which

we have been wont to amuse our readers, chosen to cast himself into a magnificent one and to call us low names. We shall continue to laugh at political mountebanks whenever the madness of party feeling shall drag them out of the depths of their native insignificance, and enable them to strut stentorianly upon elevated places. This party one, from Mecklenburg, who has neither principle or manners, we had singled out because he was the minimum of his class; we had told him to ridicule on more occasions than one, and we mean to do it again whenever he descends it. That he has been already pretty well fed, we think his impudent rage on this occasion plainly shows.

Superior Courts.—The Judges have made the following allotment of the Circuits for the Spring Term 1837—to wit:

| Education. | Judge. |
|---------------|----------|
| Newbern. | Nease. |
| Raleigh. | Bayly. |
| Hillsborough. | Dick. |
| Wilmington. | Bills. |
| Mecklenburg. | Shuford. |
| Mountain. | Parson. |

New Circuit.—The Act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, for the creation of a new Circuit in the West, arrange the Spring and Fall Terms of the Superior Courts, in the two upper Circuits, as follows, viz:

Stark Circuit.—Cabarrus on the 2nd Monday in February and August; Mecklenburg on the 3rd Monday in February and August; Lenoir on the 3rd Monday after the 2nd Monday in February and August; Iredell on the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in February and August; Surry on the 5th Monday after the 3rd Monday in February and August; Ashe on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday in February and August; Wilkes on the 7th Monday after the 3rd Monday in February and August, in each and every year.

Seventh Circuit, to commence in March county, on the 4th Monday in March and September; Haywood, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March and September; Yancey on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September; Buncombe on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September; Rutherford, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March and September; and Burke on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March and September, in each and every year.

Supreme Court.—Horses S. Roberts, of Granville County, and James Sheppard, of Newbern, have obtained license to practice law in the County Courts; and William Williamson, of Lincoln, has been admitted to Superior Court practice.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last:

Garlo. J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Martin's Cowles, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Nicholas et al. v. Dunn et al. in Equity from Orange decree for Plaintiffs and rescission. Also, in Toler v. Court, et al. in equity from Wayne; injunctions made perpetual.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held in Wilmington, on the 2d ult. The following persons were elected Directors, viz: James Owen, P. K. Dickinson, A. J. De Rossett, Gabriel Holmes, William B. Moore, Edward B. Dudley, Thomas H. Wright, John Wootter, John D. Jones, R. B. Cowan and Samuel Shuter. The following Resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the President and Directors, in future declarations of Dividends, to reserve one per cent. per annum of the profits of the Bank until the said reservation amounts to \$50,000, as a fund to meet any losses which the Bank may hereafter sustain by bad debts or otherwise.

Aids to the Governor.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Aids to Gov. Dudley, with the rank of Colonel, viz: James W. Bryan, of Carteret, James A. King, of Iredell, Dr. John Hall, of Wilmington, and John L. Henderson, of Granville.—Star.

Revised Statutes.—James Iredell, and William H. Battle, Esquires, have been appointed by the Governor to superintend the publication of the revised Statutes. Every magistrate in the State will be furnished with a copy.

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives in the early part of the session of Congress, to investigate the cause of the fire by which the Post Office Department was consumed, have reported their inability to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion in relation thereto.

Proscription.—We are very much surprised and pained to hear that Gen. James Owen, Collector of the Port of Wilmington, in this State, has been superseded by the President of the United States. Gen. O. is a Whig, and we defy even the tongue of malice to alleged any other objection to him. Uniformly courteous and bland in his manners, of irreproachable integrity, with peculiar qualifications of fitness for the station, no reason can be given in justification of his removal. The citizens of Wilmington, we are certain, will protest against this high-minded procedure. Gen. Owen's successor is Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, of Fayetteville, also an amiable gentleman, and, doubtless, well qualified for the appointment. It is not that we have any objections to him, that we complain, but because a good man is proscribed without the shadow of a reason. If we are to consider this removal as a type of what we are to experience under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, we tell his supporters that the people of North-Carolina are not prepared for such arrogance, and will not submit to it.—Rat. Reg.

Health of the President.—Letters from Washington announce that the President was again visited with the hemorrhage of the lungs. The attack was so severe as to revive the apprehensions that he would scarce survive till the close of his term. He was, however, mending again at the last advices.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

The news of the final passage of the Internal Improvement Act was greeted in Fayetteville, 29th ult., with a salute of 100 guns.

The Washington Globe of yesterday says—"Santa Ana and his secretary Almondo, left this city on Thursday for Norfolk. They embark there in the Pioneer, and will be conveyed in it to Vera Cruz."

Death of Gen. Austin.—The Texas Patriot.—This distinguished advocate for the rights and liberties of Texas, died near Columbia, on the 25th of December. Great sorrow is manifested in N. Orleans for this event by the friends of that brave little State. The New Orleans Bulletin gives a short biography of Gen. Austin, and pays his memory a warm eulogium. It says, "his name is associated with the earliest existence of Texas; and that he was indeed her patriarch, and laboured for her advancement with the sedulous care and solicitude of a father, his life is a history of exertions and struggle in her behalf, and his last days were spent in the promotion of the same great cause which had constituted the chief aim of his existence."—Register.

Gov. Poindexter.—The Natchez Courier of Jan. 4, noticing the report of the death of Mr. Poindexter, from the effects of the terrible accident he lately met with, expresses the pleasure of its editor at being able again "to assure the Public that Mr. P. is rapidly recovering."

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. S. Williamson. Mr. STEPHEN W. ALLEN to Miss NANCY A. daughter of John Rem, Esq. (We acknowledge our fee. Success to them.) In this County, on the 3th inst., by Wm. Grier, Esq. Mr. ASA PRESLEY to Miss BARBARA ANN FITE. (The devil acknowledges a fee of three Shagars and a Gin Cocktail.)

In Lincoln County, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. B. T. Kirby, Mr. WILLIAM ABERNATHY to Miss LEAH ROBINSON, daughter of Wm. Robinson, (Blacksmith.) In Iredell County, on the 26th ult., by John McConnell, Esq. Mr. PHILIP O. KELLEY, of Lincoln, to Miss MARY ANN WHITE, of Iredell.

Fresh Garden Seed

FOR SALE BY WM. HUNTER.

Feb. 10, 1837. 23

NOTICE.

THE Charlotte Fire Company are ordered to meet at the Engine House on Saturday the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ISAAC SPENCER, Capt.

Candidates for membership are invited to meet and give in their names.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to William S. W. Hayes by Note, are informed that they are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All persons indebted are therefore notified that if the Notes are not settled immediately, they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

WM. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 8, 1837. 24

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 7th day of February next, at the house of J. R. Neely, in the town of Charlotte, I will sell the following property, conveyed to me by said Neely, in a Deed of Trust, for purposes therein expressed, viz:

Four Negroes,

viz: George, Rosella and child and Lydia, Two Cows and Calves, and all his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

HENRY C. OWENS, Trustee.

Jan. 18, 1837.

Postponement.

The above sale is postponed until the Wednesday of the Superior Court, (22d inst.)

HENRY C. OWENS, Trustee.

Feb. 7, 1837. 23

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the Plantation on which he now resides, about 3 miles from Charlotte on the Lawyer's Road, containing 240 acres. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and all other necessary outbuildings. Any person wishing to purchase will please call and examine the land.

IRA PARKS.

Feb. 8, 1837. 24

Fine blooded Gelding for sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Tuesday of the Superior Court (21st inst.) my fine blooded colt, Washington, 4 years old, fifteen hands high, and well formed.—Also, at the same time, a fine blooded Filly, got by Singleton's Kosciuszko, four years old and of fine form.

JOHN M. POTTS.

Feb. 8, 1837. 23

250 or 300 bushels of CORN

for sale by the subscriber, living in Providence Settlement.

JOSEPH PATTERSON.

Feb. 8, 1837. 24

Heavy City, and Foreign Hides.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand, and receiving daily,

Heavy City, New York, and Foreign Hides,

well worth the attention of Tanners in the interior, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms for Cash or City Acceptances.

REMYNER of all kinds on hand, and finished to order at the shortest notice.

S. CRUESHANK.

Charlotte, Jan. 28, 1837. 24

Steamboat.

THE new Steamboat Omohi, built expressly for the River,

is daily expected, and will run regularly between Georgetown and this place.

JAMES FOWELL, Proprietor.

Charon, Jan. 30. 24

War Department.

Pension Office, Oct. 3, 1834.

The following Circular Letter, addressed to the Pension Agents by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, is published for the information of Pensioners, and those who may act as their attorneys, in drawing their stipends for them.

JAMES L. EDWARDS.

Commissioner of Pensions.

CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department,

Second Comptroller's Office,

September 1835.

The agent for paying pensions at

Six: In order to guard more effectually against a repetition of frauds, as heretofore practised by the production of forged papers, the first three following additional rules will be observed by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

1. In every case where the pensioner employs an attorney to receive his pension, the execution of the power must be in the presence of at least one witness, other than the magistrate before whom it is acknowledged. No payment to an attorney will be allowed unless supported by a voucher thus executed.

2. In all cases where the signature of the pensioner or his attorney is required, such pensioner or attorney will write his name at length, if capable of so doing; otherwise, his signature may be by mark or cross, in which case the execution must be in the presence of at least one competent witness, other than the justice or notary who acts officially in the case.

3. No payment will in future be made to any pensioner, either in person or by attorney, who has not applied for his pension for more than one year, without the production of evidence of his identity, as prescribed in the instructions from this office of June 10, 1833, chapter 1, section 3, and form B; nor until such evidence has been transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and a special direction authorizing the payment has been given.

4. In cases where a certificate has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions to the widow or children of an officer or soldier under the act of June 7, 1832, or under the act of May 15, 1828, no proof of the relationship of the applicant to the deceased officer or soldier is to be required by the pension agent, that proof having been necessarily filed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions prior to the issuing of such certificate.

Respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALBION K. PARRELL.

Jan. 14. Comptroller.

To take effect from the 4th March 1837.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing a large paper in Greensboro', N. C., to be called

THE SOUTHERN TELESCOPE.

THE Publishers being desirous of issuing a paper established within the limits of N. Carolina, which will vie in respectability and size, with any other in the country, propose as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and their patronage is somewhat increased, to enlarge their paper to the size of the large city papers now issued, printed on an extra imperial sheet.

A principal feature in the paper as enlarged will be to give it more of a religious character, and make it what every publication of the kind intended for the benefit of mankind ought to be, commensurate with all their intellectual and moral wants, and prospective of their highest and best interests.

The proposed improvement seems to be called for by the wants as well as by the views of the public, and in fact is manifestly necessary, if we would wish to go partizan with other parts of our country in the march of improvement. We do not by any means wish to arrogate to ourselves any superiority in the scale of intellectual attainments, or purity of motives, but merely to make an humble attempt to meet the wants and wishes, and promote the welfare of our common country, by extending so far as we can, the means of mental and moral improvement.

In proposing to devote a portion of this paper to matter of a religious cast,—to give it more of a religious character—it must not be inferred that it is intended to be a sectarian sheet, or that in our selections in this line, we shall be prejudiced in our preference to such articles which are favorable to one particular sect or denomination. We shall endeavor to be guided alone by our views of the real worth of articles and of the well-being and moral improvement of our readers.

A certain portion will also be devoted to light reading, such as tales, and articles of a miscellaneous cast, selected with a scrupulous regard to their beneficial and instructive tendency on the mind.

The paper will be apportioned and divided off under separate and distinct heads, so as to enable the publishers in its ample dimensions to present its readers with such a quantity and quality of matter weekly, as cannot fail to give general and entire satisfaction.

Believing that a paper furnishing such a large quantity of matter, as this must necessarily contain on all subjects embraced within its sphere, would certainly meet with the wishes of a great majority of the people of this, and neighboring States, the publishers are buoyed up with such expectations in the hope of the ultimate success of this undertaking, and induced to offer this prospectus to the public, relying upon their generous support for the prosecution of the work.

The publication of the Telescope, as enlarged will appear as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the increased expense; and arrangements will be made to have forwarded to us in time for its commencement, all necessary additional material, whenever appearances indicate a sufficient number of names.

CONDITIONS.

The paper, as enlarged, printed on a large Extra Imperial Sheet of 22x34 inches, with entire new materials, will be forwarded to single subscribers at the low rate of \$2.50—or to clubs of five individuals, at \$12.50—annum—the money invariably to be paid in advance; and such who may subscribe for the appearance, to transmit no postage free, or pay for the hands of some one of our authorized agents the amount due, immediately on the receipt of the first number. Subscription in the paper for six months, \$1.50; for a shorter period than which, none will be taken.

Jan. 13, 1837.

N. B. All names proposed by our agents, or others, throughout the country, are requested to be forwarded by the 1st of March, when will be made known the success of the project.

JEVELY & EVANS.

